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생활과학석사학위논문

Korean Middle-aged Couples' Gender
Role Attitudes and Marital Satisfaction
: Actor, Partner, and Similarity Effects

한국 중년 부부의 성역할태도와 결혼만족도
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Korean Middle-aged Couples' Gender
Role Attitudes and Marital Satisfaction
: Actor, Partner, and Similarity Effects

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Abstract

This study investigates an actor, a partner, and a similarity effect on the association between husbands and wives' gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction, using a modified Actor-Partner Interdependence Model. Instead of an individualistic approach, the present study took a dyadic and couple-level approach by using a couple-level measure, such as a couple similarity, as well as husbands' and wives' individual gender role attitudes scores.

Research questions are as follows:

1. How husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes are associated with their own marital satisfaction? (an actor effect)
2. How husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes are associated with their partners' marital satisfaction? (a partner effect)
3. How husbands' and wives' similarity on gender role attitudes are associated with their marital satisfaction? (a similarity effect)

Data from <Korean Baby Boomer Panel Study 2nd wave (2012) > and <Korean Pre-elderly Panel Study 1st wave (2012) > (Principal Investigator: Dr. Gyounghae Han) were used and 1,198 married couples in their first marriage were selected as a sample of this study. Data were analyzed using

SPSS 24.0 for descriptive statistics, paired t-test and mixed effects regression analysis.

Main results are as follows:

First, wives had significantly higher egalitarian gender role attitudes than her husband and was significantly less satisfied with their marriage.

Second, when a wife had higher egalitarian gender role attitudes, a wife herself and her husband was less satisfied with their marriage.

Third, both similarity measures, absolute difference score and profile similarity correlation, were not relevant to husbands' and wives' marital satisfaction.

In conclusion, couple similarity did not play a dominant role in marital satisfaction. If a wife had egalitarian view, no matter her husband had egalitarian or traditional gender role attitudes, both wife and husband were less happy in their marriage.

Korean cultural and societal situations with non-egalitarian gender division seems to play an important role to the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and their own and their partners' marital satisfaction.

Keyword : Middle-aged couple, couple dyad, gender role attitudes, marital satisfaction, APIM, couple similarity

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Chapter 1. Introduction and Research Questions

Gender role attitudes are defined as normative beliefs about appropriate behavior for women and men at work and home (Kaufman, 2000). Married couples' gender role attitudes directly affect their family-related behaviors, thus having consequences on their own and their partners' marital satisfaction (Davis & Greenstein, 2009; Kalmijn, 2005).

When studying couples' marital outcomes and its predictors such as gender role attitudes, husbands' and wives' dyadic nature has to be actively considered, because two married people in a dyad actively interact with and affect each other. A dyad involves two persons by definition, and those two persons are not dependent from the partner's influence (Kashy & Kenny, 2000). A husband and a wife are *interdependent*; therefore, a husband's or wife's own gender role attitudes are not only related to their own marital satisfaction, but also to their partner's marital satisfaction. The former is called an *actor effect*, and the latter is called a *partner effect* (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). An actor effect happens when a person's predictor variable affects the same person's outcome variable. A partner effects happens when a person's predictor variable affects his or her partner's outcome variable.

Furthermore, in close interpersonal relationships such as married couples, two members of a dyad are interdependent so that they share things in common. This is referred as *nonindependence* (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook,

2006). In other words, when a husband and a wife are nonindependent, those two are more similar to one another than the randomly-paired man and woman. A couple-level approach with a dyadic index such as the similarity score obtained from both members of a dyad can lead to the deeper and clearer understanding on couple dynamics than individualistic approach.

For the past few decades, many studies have investigated the association between gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction. Most of them examined only an actor effect (Amato & Booth, 1995; Greenstein, 1995; Greenstein, 1996; Lye & Biblarz, 1993; Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006; Qian & Sayer, 2015). Some explored a partner effect as well as an actor effect (Minnotte, Minnotte, Pedersen, Mannon, & Kiger, 2010; Wilcox & Nock, 2006). Only a few probed a similarity effect (Gaunt, 2006; Keizer & Komter, 2015)

Intraindividual analytic model only considers actor effects and pretend that partner's characteristics have no impact on actor's outcome. This strong individualistic orientation of previous research comes from the reliance on standard statistical methods such as multiple regression, which is made on the *independence assumption* (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). Dyadic data typically violates the independence assumption which demands the data from each individual in a study not to be related to the data from every other individual.

People are affected by not only their own characteristics but also their

partners' characteristics. Moreover, a couple-level characteristic such as couple similarity as well as actor's and partners' individual characteristics has impact on actor's own and their partner's outcomes. Therefore, instead of an individualistic approach which is widely adopted by many studies, the present study took a dyadic and couple-level approach by including not only an actor effect but also a partner effect and a similarity effect in an analytic model, called a modified form of the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM; Luo et al, 2008), to investigate the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction.

An APIM takes into account the mutual reliance of partners to each other in a dyadic relationship, so it fits the study which involves both members of a couple with nonindependency (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). It can be used to estimate actor and partner effects of two dyad members on two variables; in this study, gender role attitudes and the marital satisfaction. A modified APIM can also estimate the effect of a couple similarity score obtained from both husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes as well as actor and partner effects of a standard APIM.

This study aims to examine husbands' and wives' actor effect, partner effect, and similarity effect of gender role attitudes on marital satisfaction. Its dyadic and couple-level approach with a consideration on the interdependency and nonindependency of couple members will help us understand more accurately how husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes

and their similarity are related to their own and their partners' marital satisfaction.

The research questions are as follows:

Research Question 1: How husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes are associated with their own marital satisfaction? (an actor effect)

Research Question 2: How husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes are associated with their partners' marital satisfaction? (a partner effect)

Research Question 3: How husbands' and wives' similarity on gender role attitudes are associated with their marital satisfaction? (a similarity effect)

Chapter 2. Literature Review

2.1 Gender Role Attitudes of Couples and Marital Satisfaction

Gender role attitudes, also called a gender ideology in some literatures, are defined as the normative beliefs on how gender roles should be divided in the home, labor market, or society (Kalmijn, 2005). Attitudes toward the appropriate roles of husband and wife has been changing in past several decades (Kalmijn, 2003). *Traditional* gender role attitudes emphasize the division between the husband's breadwinner role and wife's homemaker and child-caring role. In contrast, nontraditional gender role attitudes, also called *egalitarian* gender role attitudes, value the shared roles and equal power between a husband and a wife (Amato & Booth, 1995).

Gender role attitudes are directly related to the couple's daily shared lives so they have consequences in couple's marital satisfaction (Kalmijn, 2005). For the past few decades, many studies have investigated the association between gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction.

Most of them examined the individual's gender role attitudes and their relation to the person's own marital satisfaction; i.e. an actor effect (Amato & Booth, 1995; Greenstein, 1995; Greenstein, 1996; Lueptow, Guss, and

Hyde, 1989; Lye & Biblarz, 1993; Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006; Qian & Sayer, 2015; Xu & Lai). Most of them concluded that higher level of egalitarian gender role attitudes was associated with lower marital satisfaction especially among women (Amato & Booth, 1995; Greenstein, 1995; Greenstein, 1996; Lueptow, Guss, and Hyde, 1989; Lye & Biblarz, 1993; Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006; Stevens, Kiger, & Riley, 2001; Qian & Sayer, 2015), but one found no significant relationship between gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction (Xu & Lai, 2004).

Most of the study were cross-sectional, but longitudinal study also revealed that when wives became less traditional in their gender role attitudes, their marital quality declined (Amato & Booth, 1995). For husbands, becoming more egalitarian increased their own marital quality (Amato & Booth, 1995).

Some explored a partner effect as well as an actor effect. They are all methodologically limited, however, because they did not use APIM but just put husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes as predictors in a same regression model (Minnotte, Minnotte, Pedersen, Mannon, & Kiger, 2010; Wilcox & Nock, 2006). Wilcox and Nock (2006) concluded that wives' higher gender role egalitarianism was associated with wives' higher marital happiness, but husbands' gender role egalitarianism was not correlated with wives' marital happiness. Minnotte et al (2012) found no significant relationship between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and their

own and their partners' marital satisfaction.

Only a few probed a similarity effect (Gaunt, 2006; Keizer & Komter, 2015), but both studies are limited to some point. Gaunt (2006) did not controlled for individual effects when examining a similarity effect, and Keizer and Komter (2015) used absolute difference score for similarity measure, which is known to be less strong than the other type of similarity measure. In his study with only similarity scores, Gaunt (2006) asserted that he failed to find a consistent and strong patterns of association between similarity on the role attitudes and marital satisfaction. Keizer and Komter (2015) utilized a modified APIM and contended that husbands' modern gender role attitudes were related to husbands' higher relationship satisfaction, but wives' modern gender role attitudes were related to husbands' lower relationship satisfaction. They found no significant similarity associations.

Overall, wives' egalitarian gender role attitudes were related to wives' and husbands' lower marital satisfaction. There are different theoretical explanations on this result.

One of the explanation comes from an institutional model of marriage. It explains that traditional women may be happier because they could have a greater social and normative support from institutions (Wilcox & Nock, 2006).

The gender theory suggests another explanation that women and men

are socialized to do gender-typical behaviors and feel strong pressures to do so internally and externally (West & Zimmerman, 1987; Wilcox & Nock, 2006). Thus, individuals with gender-divided role attitudes would be more relaxed happier in their marriage by doing gender.

Alternatives hypothesis interprets that husbands and wives with egalitarian or nontraditional gender role attitudes may view alternatives to married life more favorably and therefore be less happy in their marriage.

On the other hand, a companionate theory helps to explain why husbands' higher level of egalitarian gender role attitudes are related to their own happier marriage. According to a companionate theory, spouses who share similar work and family responsibilities without patriarchal authority and power would be happier in their marriage (Wilcox & Nock, 2006).

In conclusion, previous studies lack a dyadic and couple-level perspective when investigating the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes. They seemed to miss the fact that a couple is a dyad, where two people participate and interact. Husbands and wives not only influence each other as an individual but also form a dyad distinctive from mere average or sum of two people. The present study, therefore, aims to extend previous researches with a dyadic and a couple-level approach by including not only husbands' and wives' individual gender role attitudes scores but also their similarity measure on gender role attitudes as a main predictor of their own and their partners' marital satisfaction.

2.2 A Couple Similarity and Marital Satisfaction

A couple similarity indicates the degree to which the members of a couple respond the same way (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). Its importance has been stressed in various family theories and literatures (Deal, Wampler, & Halverson, 1992). In the family systems theory, individuals are never considered to be independent and the similarity maintains the positive patterns of interaction among family members (Deal, Wampler, & Halverson, 1992; Minuchin, 1985). Those who study *roles* suggest another reason why a similarity is important for couples; when couples share attitudes toward gender roles, they have well-defined set of norms to serve as a model for their relationship. Thus, couple dissimilarity on gender role attitudes could lead to the tension and conflict in their marriage and a lower marital satisfaction (Lye & Biblarz, 1993).

Despite the general consent on how similarity matters to the marital outcomes in the conceptual literatures, it is still unclear empirically whether more similar couples are happier in their marriage than less similar couples. Sociologists and psychologists studying family, relationship, and mating selection have investigated the association between couple similarity and relationship satisfaction, but the results are inconsistent. Some found that larger couple similarity is related to higher satisfaction (Becker, 2013; Luo,

2009; Luo et al, 2008; Keizer & Komter, 2015). Others failed to find reliable, consistent and abundant evidences of such association (Dyrenforth, Kashy, Donnellan, & Lucas, 2010; Kenny & Acitelli, 1994; Watson et al, 2014). What attributes such inconsistency of the results?

This study proposes four possible explanations to capture the reasons of equivocal conclusions. Based on four addressed issues, this study was designed to extend previous research by reexamining the association between couple similarity and marital quality.

First, for the most of studies, the sample consists of early couples with only 1-month relationship duration and older couples with over 40-years relationship duration altogether. The range of the samples' age and marriage duration was too wide that it might not be appropriate to be all included in the same model even though they are controlled, because couples of earlier stage and later stage may react differently to the dissimilarity between couple members (Keizer & Komter, 2015). Becker's finding (2013) also suggests that couples with similarly longer relationship duration could be the most adequate sample to investigate the association between couple similarity and relationship satisfaction. He found that the longer the couple's relationship duration was, the stronger couple similarity had effect on relationship outcomes (Becker, 2013).

Therefore, the sample of Korean Baby Boomers and Pre-elderlies who were 49 to 64 years old was used to focus on only middle-aged couples with

similarly longer relationship durations.

Second, couple similarity has been assessed in different domains such as personalities, values, and attitudes across different studies (Keizer & Komter, 2015). The study focused on couple similarity on attitude domains, especially on gender role attitude which has been less studied and underestimated on its effect (Gaunt, 2006; Kalmijn, 2005; Luo & Klohnen, 2005). Kalmijn (2005) showed that previous studies of couple similarity on attitudes have been mostly about political views, religions, or abortions, which has little relevance to and consequences for couple relationship. However, gender role attitudes, the normative beliefs on how gender roles should be divided in the home, labor market, or society, are directly relevant to the couple's day-to-day relationship (Kalmijn, 2005). They cannot be easily ignored in daily shared lives of couples so that they have bigger influence on relationship outcomes than attitudes on social topics without real-life consequences (Kalmijn, 2005).

Therefore, gender role attitudes are used as the main predictor of the study to reexamine the effect of attitudinal similarity on marital quality. Moreover, Kalmijn noted 'relational relevance' discussion (2005), which means that the influence of the partner is stronger when the attitude is more relevant to the relationship. According to this discussion, gender role attitudes are assumed to be a greater issue for "empty-nested" middle-aged couples who are going to spend more times together at home without

traditionally gendered boundaries of child caring role or breadwinner role.

Third, cultural difference may affect the importance of similarity to couples. Luo et al. (2008)' study using Chinese samples found much stronger impact of value similarity on marital satisfaction than previous researches of American or European samples. They pointed out that in the Chinese collectivistic culture, sharing life goals and values matters to partners more than external "assets" such as physical attractiveness and wealth (Luo et al., 2008). However, most of the studies on the association between couple similarity and relationship satisfaction are limited to American or European individualistic cultures except for the addressed one above.

Therefore, Korean sample of this study can contribute to the cultural diversity of relative studies. How people perceive similarity or dissimilarity of couples in the society should be considered to understand the association between couple similarity and relationship satisfaction.

Fourth, varied analytic methods of previous researches might contribute the inconsistency (Dyrenforth et al., 2010). Keizer and Komter (2015) also indicated that different methods and analytic strategies used in studies could be the one reason of the mixed results. How to measure the similarity might be the most basic question in deciding which methods should be used in the study.

There are various types of dyadic indexes but the simplest and most

intuitive way of measuring couple similarity is subtracting the scores of husband and wife. This is called Absolute Difference Score (ADS). This type of measure is a *dissimilarity* measure, because the bigger score indicates the bigger dissimilarity between couple members (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006).

The other way of measuring couple similarity is called Profile Similarity Correlation (PSC). It is a correlation score between two sets of scores which shows how array of answers of two people are similarly shaped. This type of measure is a *similarity* measures. As the name suggests, bigger measure score implies greater similarity (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006).

In this study, both ADS and PSC are included in the analytic model, because those two measures are conceptually distinctive and expected to capture the different aspects of the couple similarity (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006).

For these reasons mentioned above, instead of an individual level of analysis, the present study aims to examine the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and their own and partners' marital satisfaction of Korean middle-aged couples with a dyadic and couple-level analysis, utilizing a modified Actor-Partner Interdependence Model in order to include two different types of similarity measure on gender role attitudes.

Chapter 3. Data and Methodology

3.1. Participants

Among 6,075 samples of the data of <Korean Baby Boomer Panel Study 2nd wave (2012) > and <Korean Pre-Elderly Panel Study 1st wave (2012) > (Principal Investigator: Dr. Gyounghae Han), 1,198 married couples who were in their first marriage were selected as a sample of this study. Both studies were designed to share the same questionnaires.

The average age of the husbands was 56.13 (sd=4.24), and that of wife was 54.10 (sd=4.10). The average duration their marital relationship was 28.92 years (sd=5.90), and 96.2% of them has been married for at least 20 years. For husbands, 49.1% were high-school graduates. Approximately 23.5% of them were college-graduates, and 3.5% of them had been educated in graduate schools. For wives, 50.5% of them were high-school graduates, 14.6% of them college-graduates. About 0.6% of them had finished graduate-level education.

3.2. Procedures

To recruit nationally representative samples of Korean Baby Boomers and Pre-elderlies, households from urban centers of 15 cities and provinces except for Jeju Island were selected through systematic sampling method in 2010. Participants were surveyed in face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires between May 2012 and August 2012 by Gallup Korea on the behalf of the Institute on Aging of Seoul National University in collaboration with the MetLife Mature Market Institute, with support from the MetLife Korea Foundation. Data were weighted to be representative of the total Baby Boomer population residing in urban areas of Korea.

3.3. Measurement of Variables

3.3.1 Gender Role Attitudes of Husbands and Wives

To assess gender role attitudes, measures from Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women & Family (KLoWF) first wave (2007) were used to ask husbands and wives their level of agreement with six statements about the normative beliefs on how gender roles should be divided in the home, labor market, or society; (a) It is ideal for men to have a paid job and for women to stay home, (b) Women should have a job to make a spousal relationship equal, (c) If women with a pre-school children work, it will negatively influence the children's education level, (d) Dual-income family should share housework tasks equally, (e) Spouses should manage their own incomes separately, (f) Cohabiting house should be under the both spouses' name. Answers ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree). Scores of the statement (a) and (c) were reverse-coded so that the bigger number represents the stronger egalitarian gender role attitudes.

Cronbach's alpha for this scale was 0.422, which was lower than 0.5 that conventionally accepted level of internal consistency. After removing the statement (a) and (c), Cronbach's alpha rose to 0.528. Therefore, only four statements of gender role attitudes indices, (b), (d), (e) and (f), were used.

The answer scores of four statements were centered by subtracting the

gender-specific means of each statements, before calculated into the two types of similarity indicators, absolute difference score and profile similarity correlation. Individual scores of gender role attitudes are obtained before the centering process. There are two reasons why the scores are centered: First, in APIM, it is advised to make a zero a meaningful value for the predictor variables (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). Second, by subtracting the means, stereotype accuracy can be effectively controlled (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). Stereotype accuracy means that members of a dyad might appear to be more similar than they really are because people tend to respond in a typical or normative way.

In order to check if stereotype accuracy exists in the data this study used, the averages of wives and husbands for four measures of gender role attitudes were correlated. Pearson's r was 0.999 ($p < .01$, two-tailed) so stereotype accuracy did exist.

For the next step, which means to subtract from the original score was to be decided. Should the husbands and wives' mean score be subtracted from husbands and wives' individual gender role attitudes scores? Or should husbands' mean score be subtracted from husbands' gender role attitudes score and wives' mean score from wives' score?

Each means of the husbands and wives' gender role attitudes were tested by one-way MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance) to check if they are statistically equal or not. There was a significant difference between the

means of husbands and wives' gender role attitudes (Wilk's Lambda = 0.974, $F(4, 2453.00) = 16.638$, $p < .001$). Therefore, wives' average of four measures of gender role attitudes was subtracted from wives' gender role attitudes scores, and husbands' average for husbands' scores, rather than subtracting the single mean score from both husbands and wives' gender role attitudes scores.

3.3.2 Couple Similarity on Gender Role Attitude

Both Absolute Difference Score (ADS) and Profile Similarity Correlation (PSC) (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006) were used in this study to capture as many aspects of couple similarity on gender role attitudes as possible. ADS and PSC are conceptually independent methods to measure individual couple's similarity (Luo, 2009).

ADS is an absolute difference obtained by substituting the two partners' score on a particular dimension. To compute ADS, each couple's absolute differences between husband and wife's score on four of each gender role attitude questions were averaged to arithmetic mean score. Larger ADS means larger dissimilarity between husband and wife.

PSC shows how array of answers of two people are similarly shaped. To obtain profile similarity correlation (PSC), we correlated the husband and

wife's score across four gender role attitude questions. Pearson's r ranges between -1 and 1. The larger the PSC is, the more similar the responses are.

3.3.3 Marital Satisfaction

To assess husbands and wives' marital satisfaction, following question was asked: “Generally, are you satisfied in your marriage life?” Answers ranged from 1 (strongly dissatisfied) to 5 (strongly satisfied). The bigger number indicates the stronger marital satisfaction.

3.3.4 Control Variables

Educational levels of husbands and wives were included in the model as a control variable because it is a basic socio-economic variable. Marriage duration was also controlled based on the important finding that the longer the couple's relationship duration was, the stronger couple similarity had an effect on the relationship outcome (Becker, 2013).

(1) Educational Level

To assess husbands and wives' education level, following question was

asked: “What is the level of your final education completed? If you quit in the middle of the course, it does not count. Example: If you did not finish your high school, your final education level would be (c) middle school.” Respondents are presented with seven categories: (a) not at all, (b) elementary school, (c) middle school, (d) high school, (e) college with 2 or 3-years-course, (f) college with or over 4-years-course (including 6-years-course like medical school), (g) graduate school or more. Answers were recoded from 1 to 7, higher number indicating the higher education level.

(2) Marriage Duration

Respondents were asked, “When did your current marriage start?”. The year of the marriage was subtracted from the year of the survey, 2012, to calculate the marriage duration.

3.4. Data Analysis

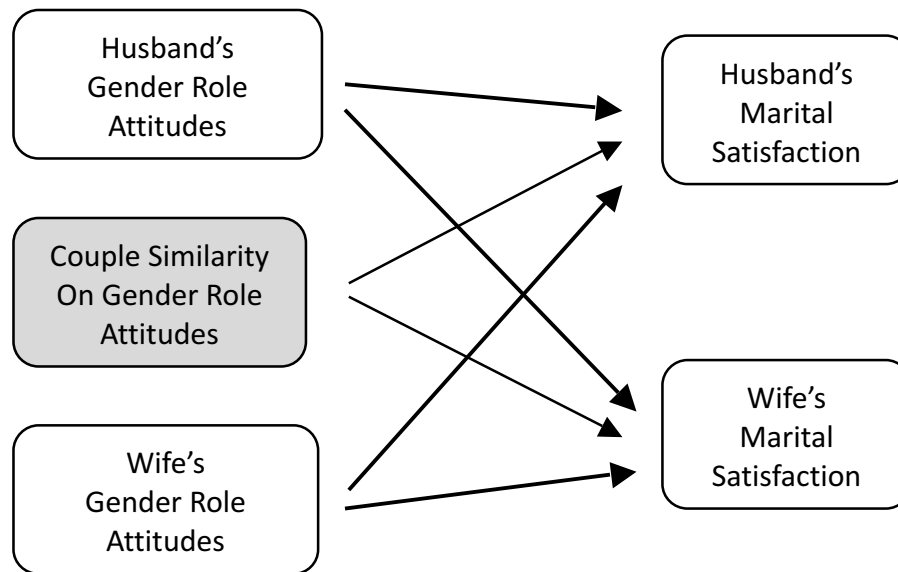
The main analytic model of the study is a modified APIM, shown in Figure 1. A modified APIM can measure an actor, a partner, and a similarity effect in one model (Luo, Chen, Yue, Zhang, Zhaoyang, & Xu, 2008).

A pooled-regression approach was used to estimate the effects of a modified APIM (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). It estimates two multiple regression equations and then pool the result together (Kashy & Kenny, 2000). One focuses on within-dyads effects of mixed independent variable and the other focuses on the between-dyads effects.

The mean, standard deviation, paired t-test, and a pooled regression were analyzed by SPSS 24.0 program. In SPSS, a mixed effect model analysis is used to adopt a pooled-regression approach so it can take different levels of individuals and a couple into account.

Figure 1

A modified Actor-Partner Interdependence Model



Chapter 4. Results

4.1. Descriptive Statistics

The means and standard deviations of scores of key variables are shown in <Table 1>.

Paired t-test revealed that wife had significantly higher egalitarian gender role attitudes than her husband ($t=-9.322$, $p<.001$). Husband was significantly more satisfied with their marriage than his wife ($t=8.070$, $p<.000$).

Table 1

Means, SDs and paired t-test results for Husbands and Wives on Major Variables (N= 1,198 couples)

	Husband	Wife	Paired t-test	ADS	PSC
Gender role attitudes*	2.56 (.40)	2.67 (.41)	-9.322***	.45 (.36)	.51 (.49)
Marital satisfaction	3.60 (.69)	3.45 (.73)	8.070***	-	-

Note. * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

*Higher number indicates higher levels of egalitarian gender role attitudes.

4.2. Intercorrelations Among the Key Variables

Correlations among key variables measured by Pearson's r are shown in <Table 2>.

Husbands and wives showed strong correlation on their gender role attitudes ($r=.46$, $p<.01$) and marital satisfaction ($r=.58$, $p<.01$). It provides evidence for the interdependences between husband and wife.

The ADS and PSC had a negative correlation ($r=-.44$, $p<.01$). Therefore, the modified APIM model was tested twice, once with ADS and another with PSC, instead of putting both measures in the same model.

Table 2

Pearson's Correlations among Egalitarian Gender Role Attitudes and Marital Satisfaction of Husbands and Wives, ADS, and PSC (N=1,198 couples)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gender Role Attitudes _Husband	Gender Role Attitudes _Wife	Absolute Difference Score	Profile Similarity Correlation	Marital Satisfaction _Husband	Marital Satisfaction _Wife
1	1					
2	.46**	1				
3	-.10**	.12**	1			
4	.41**	.20**	-.44**	1		
5	-.03	-.09**	-.01	.03	1	
6	-.01	-.09**	-.01	.04	.58**	1

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, two-tailed.

4.3. A modified APIM

In <Table 3>, multivariate results are shown. Educational level and marriage duration of husbands and wives were controlled in both model 1 and model 2.

Husbands' marital satisfaction was higher when their wives had lower egalitarian gender role attitudes ($b = -.16$, $p < .01$). Otherwise, for wives, their own lower egalitarian gender role attitudes were associated with higher marital satisfaction. In sum, wife's higher egalitarian gender role attitudes had effect on both husband and wife.

Both similarity measures, ADS and PSC, had no significant relationship with marital satisfaction for husband and wife.

Table 3*Mixed Effects Regression Analysis for Marital Satisfaction (N=1,198)*

Variable	Model 1 :ADS	Model 2 :PSC
	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
<i>Husband</i>		
Similarity	.01 (.05)	.06 (.04)
Actor effect	.02 (.06)	-.01 (.06)
Partner effect	-.16 (.05) **	-.16 (.05) **
Constant	3.32 (.22) ***	3.38 (.22) ***
<i>Wife</i>		
Similarity	.03 (.06)	.06 (.05)
Actor effect	-.19 (.06) **	-.19 (.06) **
Partner effect	.06 (.06)	.02 (.06)
Constant	3.00 (.23) ***	3.07 (.23) ***

Note. All models controlled for educational level and marriage duration of actor and partner. *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Chapter 5. Discussions

This study investigated the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and marital satisfaction by using a modified form of the actor-partner interdependence model, to include an actor effect, a partner effect, and a similarity effect.

Main findings of the study are as follows:

First, wife had significantly higher egalitarian gender role attitudes than her husband and was significantly less satisfied with their marriage. These results are consistent with prior research (Mickelson, Claffey & Williams, 2006; Keizer & Komter, 2015; Thornton, 1989; Qian & Sayer, 2015).

Second, when a wife had higher egalitarian gender role attitudes, wife herself and her husband was less satisfied with their marriage. This is in line with previous research concluded that particularly women are less happy in their marriage when they have higher level of egalitarian attitudes (Amato & Booth, 1995; Greenstein, 1995; Greenstein, 1996; Lueptow, Guss, and Hyde, 1989; Lye & Biblarz, 1993; Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006; Stevens, Kiger, & Riley, 2001; Qian & Sayer, 2015; Wilcox & Nock, 2006).

Third, both similarity measures, absolute difference score and profile similarity correlation, was not relevant to husbands' and wives' marital satisfaction. This is in line with studies suggested that couple similarity did

not play a dominant role in marital satisfaction (Dyrenforth, Kashy, Donnellan, & Lucas, 2010; Keizer & Komter, 2015; Kenny & Acitelli, 1994; Luo, 2009; Luo & Zhang, 2009; Watson et al, 2014). In summary, if a wife had an egalitarian view, no matter her husband had egalitarian or traditional gender role attitudes, both wife and husband were less happy in their marriage.

Why are the results of previous research repeated here, even after this study tried to differentiate itself from previous research by adopting a dyadic approach, which is statistically and conceptually more accurate and precise than individualistic approach of other studies?

According to an institutional theory, marriages are more satisfying when they correspond with cultural beliefs (Wilcox & Nock, 2006). The gender theory suggests that gendered behaviors are socialized to a member of the society so they feel pressures to follow the social norms (West & Zimmerman, 1987; Wilcox & Nock, 2006). A companionate theory explains that spouses who share similar responsibilities are happier in their marriage (Wilcox & Nock, 2006).

In Korea, as other East Asian society, has a cultural heritage of Confucianism, which emphasize gender hierarchy and gender-divided roles in families. Furthermore, especially for older generations, wives are less likely to be employed, more likely to experience gender inequality in workplace, and husbands work longer hours to meet family needs as a sole

breadwinner than other East Asian countries such as China and Taiwan (Qian & Sayer, 2015).

Therefore, wives with higher level of egalitarianism in gender role attitudes may experience lower institutional support, higher pressure to follow traditional norms, and lower equity in division of household labor, which all leads to lower marital satisfaction according to an institutional theory, the gender theory, and a companionate theory.

In conclusion, Korean culture and societal situations with non-egalitarian gender division seems to play an important role to the association between husbands' and wives' gender role attitudes and their own and their partners' marital satisfaction.

The present study has its own limitations. Firstly, it is cross-sectional study so it does not provide information about causality. It is not determinant whether wives' higher egalitarian gender role attitudes affected husbands and wives' lower marital satisfaction or vice versa. Secondly, Chronbach's alpha score is relatively low (0.528). Lastly, structural equation modeling is more cutting-edge methodology to calculate a modified APIM.

There are, nonetheless, strengths of the study. First of all, it adopted dyadic approach so that the couple analysis has been statistically and conceptually more accurate. For the second, it used the samples of middle-aged couples with similarly longer marriage duration so the association between couple similarity and marital satisfaction could be investigated with

more reliable samples. For the last, Korean samples would give more cultural diversity to the field of the studies.

The present study reexamined the result of the previous study by adopting dyadic approach rather than individualistic approach in order to more accurately understand the association between the couple members' gender role attitudes and their marital satisfaction. The result implies that a wife's gender role attitudes are more important than a similarity between a husband and a wife on both husband's and wife's marital satisfaction. This knowledge would contribute to the understanding of gendered lives of couple members in a gendered society.

Future studies comparing different age groups, comparing different societies with different gender norms, or seeking moderating variables, analyzed by more advanced statistical methodology would help us understand the association between gender role attitudes and marital satisfactions. They will also help us find a societal and political way of improving marital satisfaction of the family with an egalitarian view on gender role attitudes.

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APPENDIX



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한국갤럽 GALLUP KOREA affiliated with GALLUP INTERNATIONAL

한국 베이비부머 패널 조사 - 2차년도 개인용

ID

안녕하십니까?

이번에 한국갤럽에서는 서울대학교 노화고령사회연구소의 의뢰로 한국의 베이비부머 (Baby boomer) 세대를 대상으로 삶의 질 전반에 대한 패널 조사를 진행하고 있습니다.

1955~1963년에 태어나신 베이비부머 세대 여러분은 한국의 산업화와 민주화를 이끈 한국 현대사의 주역으로 우리 사회에 미치는 정치적, 경제적, 사회적 영향력이 큰 세대입니다.

본 조사는 베이비부머 세대 여러분이 일상생활에서 느끼고 경험하시는 것들, 재정 및 건강상태 그리고 은퇴에 관한 내용을 파악하여 향후 고령화 사회를 이해하고 베이비부머 세대의 경제 및 건강 관련 복지 정책을 마련하는데 도움이 되는 기초 자료로 활용하고자 합니다.

본 조사는 통계법 제13조 및 제14조에 의거하여 실시, 관리되며
 귀하의 응답 내용은 '이러한 의견을 가진 사람이 몇 %'라는 식으로 통계를 내는 데만 사용되며
 그 외의 목적으로는 절대 사용할 수 없도록 통계법에 의해 엄격히 보호됩니다.

귀하의 응답은 베이비부머 세대 관련 연구 및 정책 수립에 귀중한 자료로 활용될 것입니다.

바쁘신 가운데 잠시만 시간을 내어 협조해 주시면 대단히 감사하겠습니다.

2012년 7월
 한국갤럽조사연구소
 회장 박무익
 주소 서울시 종로구 사직동 208번지
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지역	지점 번호	가구 번호	응답자 번호	면접원 이름	점검원 이름
	-	-	-		

◆ 성 별 : 1. 남자 2. 여자

◆ 연 령 : ○○님은 몇 년도 몇 월에 태어나셨습니까?
 호적이나 주민등록과는 상관없이 실제로 태어나신 년도와 월을 말씀해 주십시오.

년 월 → **1955~1963년 이의 출생자 조사 중단**

A. 인구학적 특성 및 성장 배경

면접원 가이드 : Info Sheet에 있는 해당 응답자의 1차년도 조사 시기와 혼인상태, 배우자 사항(배우자의 생년월일, 최종학력)등을 참고하여 필요한 경우 활용해주시시오.

A01 귀하의 종교에 대해 질문하겠습니다. 귀하의 삶에서 종교가 얼마나 중요합니까?

전혀 중요하지 않음		보통		매우 중요함
1	2	3	4	5

99. 종교 없음

A02 귀하의 혼인상태에 대해 질문하겠습니다. 지난 조사 이후 귀하의 혼인 상태가 변화하셨습니다가?

혼인 상태의 변화는 사실혼 관계의 변화도 포함합니다.

1. 변화 없음 → **A03으로 갈 것**
2. 변화 있음

A02-1 지난 조사 이후 귀하는 혼인 상태가 변화하셨다고 응답하셨습니다.
현재 귀하의 혼인 상태는 다음 중 어디에 해당하십니까?

1. 미혼 → **5페이지 B05로 갈 것**
2. 초혼
3. 재혼
4. 동거
5. 별거
6. 이혼
7. 사별

[**A03** 은 혼인상태의 변화여부와 상관없이 모든 응답자에게 여쭙는 질문입니다.]

A03 귀하의 현재 혼인상태가 시작된 시점은 언제입니까?

예를 들어, 현재 혼인상태가 '재혼'이라면 재혼을 한 시점을 기입하시고, '사별'이나 '이혼'을 경험한 분이라면 배우자와 사별 혹은 이혼한 시점을 기입하시면 됩니다.

				년			월
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

99. 결혼한 적 없음(미혼)

→ **현재 배우자가 없는 경우 5페이지 B05로 갈 것**

A04 귀하의 배우자는 언제 태어나셨습니까?
주민등록이 아닌 실제 태어난 날을 기준으로 출생년월을 적어주십시오.

☞ 배우자는 혼인 여부와 상관없이 사실혼 관계인 경우도 배우자로 간주합니다.

					년			월
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

A05 귀하의 배우자는 최종학교를 어디까지 마치셨습니까?
중간에 학교를 그만 둔 중퇴의 경우 졸업으로 보지 않습니다.

☞ 고등학교 중퇴는 중학교 졸업에 해당합니다.

1. 무학
2. 초등학교
3. 중학교
4. 고등학교
5. 2-3년제 대학
6. 4년제 이상 대학교 (6년제 대학 포함: ex. 의과 대학)
7. 대학원 이상

A06 귀하 배우자의 형제자매 관계는 어떻게 되십니까?
사망자를 포함하여 귀하의 배우자가 인지하는 형제자매를 모두 포함합니다.

형 / 오빠	누나 / 언니	귀하의 배우자	남동생	여동생	배우자를 포함한 총 형제자매 수
_____ 명	_____ 명		_____ 명	_____ 명	_____ 명

B. 가족 관련 문항

[B01 ~ B04까지는 귀하의 배우자에 대해 여쭙겠습니다.
배우자는 혼인 여부와 상관없이 사실혼 관계인 경우도 배우자로 간주합니다.
배우자가 없으신 분은 5페이지 B05로 이동하십시오.]

B01 다음은 귀하와 배우자와의 관계에 대한 문항입니다. 귀하의 생각과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해 주십시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않다	그렇다	매우 그렇다
(1) 고민이나 문제가 생기면, 나는 배우자에게 이야기하고 의지한다	1	2	3	4
(2) 나는 배우자와 함께 있으면 편안하다	1	2	3	4
(3) 나와 배우자는 사사건건 부딪힌다	1	2	3	4
(4) 나는 배우자의 말투나 행동이 맘에 들지 않는다	1	2	3	4

B02 지난 2010년 조사 이후 귀하는 이혼에 대해 심각하게 고려한 적이 얼마나 자주 있었습니까?

1. 한 번도 없었다
2. 한 두번 있었다
3. 가끔 있었다
4. 자주 있었다
5. 매우 자주 있었다

B03 귀하는 귀하의 결혼 생활에 전반적으로 얼마나 만족하십니까?



B04 귀하는 배우자와의 성관계에 얼마나 만족하십니까?



[**D04** ~ **D05**까지는 지난 2010년 조사 이후 일자리 변화가 없는 분 중 현재 취업상태인 분들께만 여쭙는 질문입니다.]

D04 귀하는 일주일에 평균 몇 시간 일하십니까?

주당 평균 _____ 시간

D05 귀하가 현재 하시는 일로 벌어들이는 소득(세전 소득)은 한 달 평균 몇 만원 정도입니까?
무급 가족 종사자이신 분(가족, 친척 일을 돈을 받지 않고 돕는 분)은 응답하지 않으셔도 됩니다.

☞ 자영업이나 사업체를 운영하시는 분(**D01**에 (3), (4)로 응답하신 분)의 경우, 월 매출액이 아닌 비용을 제외하고 본인이 받는(수익을 얻는) 월 평균 금액을 기재해주시면 됩니다.

	천만	백만	십만	만원
월 평균 소득				

[**D06** ~ **D10**까지는 지난 2010년 조사 이후 일자리 변화 여부와 상관없이, 현재 일을 하고 계신 응답자 모두에게 드리는 질문입니다. 현재 일주일에 한 시간 이상 소득이 있는 활동을 하시거나 주 18시간 이상 무급으로 가족 혹은 친척의 일을 돕는 일을 하고 계신 분들은 아래의 질문에 응답해 주십시오.]

D06 현재 하고 계신 일과 관련해, 각 문항별로 귀하의 생각과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해 주십시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않다	보통 이다	그렇다	매우 그렇다
(1) 이 일은 내가 젊은 시절부터 하고 싶었던 일이다	1	2	3	4	5
(2) 나는 현재 내가 하고 있는 일을 통해 보람을 느낀다	1	2	3	4	5
(3) 이 일에서의 성공은 내 삶에 큰 의미를 갖는다	1	2	3	4	5
(4) 나는 생계걱정만 없다면 이 일을 그만두겠다	1	2	3	4	5

D07 현재 하고 계신 일과 관련해, 각 문항별로 귀하의 상황과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해 주십시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않다	보통 이다	그렇다	매우 그렇다
(1) 나는 조만간 이직 할 것을 고민하고 있다	1	2	3	4	5
(2) 사업체가 어려워지거나 해고될 것 같다	1	2	3	4	5

J. 태도 및 가치 관련 문항

J01 만약 귀하의 부모님이 사별하시거나 거동이 불편하게 되시는 등 혼자 살기 어려워진 상태가 되시면, 누구와 함께 살아야 한다고 생각하십니까?

1. 귀하 본인과 함께
2. 형제자매와 함께(_____ 째 형제자매) (**※ 성별 구분없이 흡생순위 중**
당 째 형제자매인지를 기입해주십시오)
3. 간병인과 함께
4. 전문기관이나 시설(요양원, 병원 등)에서 거주
5. 잘 모르겠음
6. 해당 없음 (부모님 모두 사망하심)

J02 앞으로 귀하 본인이 사별하게 되거나 거동이 불편하게 되는 등 혼자 살기 어려운 상태가 되면, 누구와 함께 살고 싶으십니까?

1. 자녀와 함께 (_____ 째 자녀) (**※ 성별 구분없이 흡생순위 중**
당 째 자녀인지를 기입해주십시오)
2. 형제자매와 함께
3. 간병인과 함께
4. 전문기관이나 시설(요양원, 병원 등)에서 거주
5. 잘 모르겠음

J03 다음의 각 문항에 대해 귀하의 생각과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해주십시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않은 편이다	그런 편이다	매우 그렇다
(1) 남자는 직장을 가지고 여자는 가정을 돌보는 것이 가장 이상적이다	1	2	3	4
(2) 여자도 직장을 다녀야 부부관계가 평등해진다	1	2	3	4
(3) 취학 전 자녀를 둔 주부가 일을 하면 자녀교육에 부정적인 영향을 줄 것이다	1	2	3	4
(4) 맞벌이 부부는 집안일도 공평히 분담해야 한다	1	2	3	4
(5) 부부라도 수입은 각자 관리해야 한다	1	2	3	4
(6) 같이 사는 주택은 부부 공동명의로 해야 한다	1	2	3	4

[**J04** - **J05-1** 은 앞으로 상속을 받을 혹은 상속을 할 수 있을 것이라는 기대에 관한 질문입니다.]

J04 귀하는 귀하의 부모님으로부터 상속을 받으시리라 기대하십니까?

1. 그렇다
2. 아니다
3. 해당없음 (부모님 모두 사망) → **39페이지 J05로 갈 것**

J04-1 귀하는 귀하의 부모님으로부터 얼마 정도를 상속받으시리라 기대하십니까?

백억	십억	억	천만	백만	십만	만원



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한국 예비노인 패널 조사 - 개인용

ID

안녕하십니까?

이번에 한국갤럽에서는 **서울대학교 노화고령사회연구소의 의뢰로 한국의 예비노인 세대를 대상으로 삶의 질 전반에 대한 패널 조사**를 진행하고 있습니다.

1948~1954년에 태어나신 여러분은 한국의 산업화와 급속한 경제발전을 이끈 한국 현대사의 주역으로 우리 사회에 미치는 정치적, 경제적, 사회적 영향력이 큰 세대입니다.

본 조사는 예비노인 세대 여러분이 일상생활에서 느끼고 경험하시는 것들, 재정 및 건강상태 그리고 은퇴에 관한 내용을 파악하여 향후 고령화 사회를 이해하고 노년기 경제 및 건강 관련 복지 정책을 마련하는데 도움이 되는 기초 자료로 활용하고자 합니다.

본 조사는 통계법 제13조 및 제14조에 의거하여 실시, 관리되어 귀하의 응답 내용은 "이러한 의견을 가진 사람이 몇 %"라는 식으로 통계를 내는 데만 사용되며 그 외의 목적으로는 절대 사용할 수 없도록 통계법에 의해 엄격히 보호됩니다.

귀하의 응답은 예비노인 관련 연구 및 정책 수립에 귀중한 자료로 활용될 것입니다.

바쁘신 가운데 잠시만 시간을 내어 협조해 주시면 대단히 감사하겠습니다.

※본 연구는 서울대학교 생명윤리심의위원회의 승인을 받았습니다. (IRB No. 1207/001-001, 유효기간: 2013.07.05)

2012년 7월
 한국갤럽조사연구소
 회장 박무익
 주소 서울시 종로구 사직동 208번지
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지역	지점 번호	가구 번호	응답자 번호	면접원 이름	점검원 이름
	-	-	-		

◆ 성 별 : 1. 남자 2. 여자

◆ 연 령 : ○○님은 몇 년도 몇 월에 태어나셨습니까?
 호적이나 주민등록과는 상관없이 실제로 태어나신 년도와 월을 말씀해 주십시오.

년 월 → **1948~1954년 이외 응답자 조사 중단**

A. 인구학적 특성 및 성장 배경

A01 귀하는 **최종학교**를 어디까지 마치셨습니까?
중간에 학교를 그만 둔 중퇴의 경우 졸업으로 보지 않습니다.
(예 : 고등학교 중퇴는 중학교 졸업에 해당합니다.)

1. 무학
2. 초등학교
3. 중학교
4. 고등학교
5. 2-3년제 대학
6. 4년제 이상 대학교 (6년제 대학 포함: ex. 의과 대학)
7. 대학원 이상

A02 귀하가 만 12세 이전의 어린 시절에 주로 성장한 지역은 다음 중 어디에 해당합니까?
당시 여러 지역에 거주한 경험이 있으신 경우, **주 성장지**라고 생각하시는 곳을 기준으로 응답해 주십시오.

☞ **대도시, 중소도시, 읍면 지역 구분**은 현재가 아닌 귀하가 거주하였을 당시를 기준으로 응답해 주시기 바랍니다.
☞ 어린 시절 주 성장지가 **서울과 부산 지역일 경우에는 대도시**에 해당하며, 그 외 광역시(인천, 대구, 울산, 대전, 광주)의 경우 80년대 이후에야 직할시로 지정되었기 때문에 80년대 이전에는 모두 중소도시에 해당합니다.

1. 대도시
2. 중소도시
3. 해외 거주
4. 읍면 지역 (리 단위 포함)

A03으로 가 것

A02-1 귀하가 처음으로 도시 지역으로 이주했을 때, 귀하의 나이는 만으로 몇 세였습니까?

만 세

A02-2 귀하가 처음으로 도시 지역으로 이주하게 된 가장 큰 이유는 다음 중 무엇이었습니까?

1. 나의 교육 문제로 인해
2. 나의 직장 문제로 인해
3. 나의 결혼으로 인해
4. 가족의 이주로 인해 (1, 2, 3 이외의 이유로 가족이 이주하게 된 경우)
5. 결혼 후 배우자의 직장 문제로 인해
6. 결혼 후 자녀의 교육 문제로 인해
7. 기타 (구체적으로 적어주십시오 : _____)

A03 귀하의 **형제자매 관계**는 어떻게 되십니까?
사망자를 포함하여 귀하가 인지하는 형제자매를 모두 포함합니다.

형 / 오빠	누나 / 언니	귀하 본인	남동생	여동생	귀하 본인을 포함한 총 형제자매 수
_____ 명	_____ 명		_____ 명	_____ 명	_____ 명

A04 귀하의 종교는 무엇입니까?

1. 불교
2. 기독교(개신교)
3. 천주교(가톨릭)
4. 원불교
5. 기타 종교 (적어주십시오 : _____)

99. 종교 없음

A05 귀하의 삶에서 종교가 얼마나 중요합니까?

전혀 중요하지 않음	1	2	3	4	5	매우 중요함
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99. 종교 없음

A06 귀하의 현재 혼인 상태는 다음 중 어디에 해당하십니까?

1. 미혼 → **6페이지 B05로 갈 것**
2. 초혼
3. 재혼
4. 동거
5. 별거
6. 이혼
7. 사별

A07 귀하의 현재 혼인상태가 시작된 시점은 언제입니까?

예를 들어, 현재 혼인상태가 '재혼'이라면 재혼을 한 시점을 기입하시고,
'사별'이나 '이혼'을 경험한 분이라면 배우자와 사별 혹은 이혼한 시점을 기입하시면 됩니다.

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년

--	--

월

99. 결혼한 적 없음(미혼)

→ **현재 배우자가 없는 경우 6페이지 B05로 갈 것**

B. 가족 관련 문항

[B01 ~ B04까지는 귀하의 배우자에 대해 여쭙겠습니다.
배우자는 혼인 여부와 상관없이 사실혼 관계인 경우도 배우자로 간주합니다.
배우자가 없으신 분은 6페이지 B05로 이동하십시오.]

B01 다음은 귀하와 배우자와의 관계에 대한 문항입니다. 귀하의 생각과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해 주십시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않다	그렇다	매우 그렇다
(1) 고민이나 문제가 생기면, 나는 배우자에게 이야기하고 의지한다	1	2	3	4
(2) 나는 배우자와 함께 있으면 편안하다	1	2	3	4
(3) 나와 배우자는 사사건건 부딪힌다	1	2	3	4
(4) 나는 배우자의 말투나 행동이 맘에 들지 않는다	1	2	3	4

B02 귀하는 지난 2년 동안 이혼에 대해 심각하게 고려한 적이 얼마나 자주 있었습니까?

1. 한 번도 없었다
2. 한 두번 있었다
3. 가끔 있었다
4. 자주 있었다
5. 매우 자주 있었다

B03 귀하는 귀하의 결혼 생활에 전반적으로 얼마나 만족하십니까?



B04 귀하는 배우자와의 성관계에 얼마나 만족하십니까?



D. 직업 관련 문항

[고용상태와 관련된 용어 구분]

- 취업 :** 일주일에 한 시간 이상 소득이 있는 활동을 하거나,
일주일에 18시간 이상 무급으로 가족 혹은 친척의 일을 돕는 경우
- 임금근로 :** 회사(혹은 타인)에 고용되어 보수(임금)를 받는 일자리
- 자영업 :** 임금근로자를 고용하지 않고 사업체를 운영하는 것
임금근로자는 고용하지 않고 무급가족종사자만 있는 경우에도 자영업에 해당됩니다
- 무급가족종사 :** 일주일에 18시간 이상 가족(친척) 일을 돈을 받지 않고 돕는 것

D01 현재 귀하는 일주일에 한 시간 이상 소득이 있는 활동 (혹은 주 18시간 이상 무급으로 가족 혹은 친척의 일을 돕는 일)을 하고 계십니까?

1. 그렇다
2. 아니다 → **22페이지 D12로 갈 것**

D02 귀하가 하시는 일은 다음 중 어디에 해당됩니까?
현재 여러 가지 일을 하고 계신 분은 주된 일자리를 중심으로 응답해주시시오.

1. 정규직 임금근로자
2. 비정규직 임금근로자
3. 자영업
4. 임금근로자를 둔 사업체 운영 (고용된 임금근로자 수 : _____명)
5. 무급가족종사자

D03 귀하는 일주일에 평균 몇 시간 일하십니까?

주당 평균 _____시간

D04 귀하가 현재 하시는 일로 벌어들이는 소득(세전 소득)은 한 달 평균 몇 만원 정도입니까?
무급 가족 종사자이신 분(가족, 친척 일을 돈을 받지 않고 돕는 분)은 응답하지 않으셔도 됩니다.

☞ 자영업이나 사업체를 운영하시는 분(**D02**에 (3), (4)로 응답하신 분)의 경우, 월 매출액이 아닌 비용을 제외하고 본인이 받는(수익을 얻는) 월 평균 금액을 기재해주시면 됩니다.

	천만	백만	십만	만원
월 평균 소득				

D05 현재 하시는 일은 언제 처음 시작하셨습니다?

□ □ □ □ 년 □ □ □ 월

J05 앞으로 귀하 본인이 사별하게 되거나 거동이 불편하게 되는 등 혼자 살기 어려운 상태가 되면, 누구와 함께 살고 싶으십니까?

1. 자녀와 함께 (_____ 째 자녀) (**※ 성별 구분없이 출생순위 중 몇 째 자녀인지를 기입해주시시오.**)
2. 형제자매와 함께
3. 전문기관이나 시설에서 거주
4. 간병인과 함께
5. 잘 모르겠음

J06 다음의 각 문항에 대해 귀하의 생각과 가장 일치하는 항목에 표시해주시시오.

	전혀 그렇지 않다	그렇지 않은 편이다	그런 편이다	매우 그렇다
(1) 남자는 직장을 가지고 여자는 가정을 돌보는 것이 가장 이상적이다	1	2	3	4
(2) 여자도 직장을 다녀야 부부관계가 평등해진다	1	2	3	4
(3) 취학 전 자녀를 둔 주부가 일을 하면 자녀교육에 부정적인 영향을 줄 것이다	1	2	3	4
(4) 맞벌이 부부는 집안일도 공평히 분담해야 한다	1	2	3	4
(5) 부부라도 수입은 각자 관리해야 한다	1	2	3	4
(6) 같이 사는 주택은 부부 공동명의로 해야 한다	1	2	3	4

[**J07** ~ **J08-1** 는 앞으로 상속을 받을 혹은 상속을 할 수 있을 것이라는 기대에 관한 질문입니다.]

J07 귀하는 귀하의 부모님으로부터 상속을 받으시리라 기대하십니까?

1. 그렇다
2. 아니다
3. 해당없음 (부모님 모두 사망) → **J08로 갈 것**

J07-1 귀하는 귀하의 부모님으로부터 얼마 정도를 상속받으시리라 기대하십니까?

백억	십억	억	천만	백만	십만	만원

J08 귀하는 자녀에게 상속을 할 수 있으리라 기대하십니까?

1. 그렇다
2. 아니다
3. 해당없음(자녀 없음) → **48페이지 J09로 갈 것**

J08-1 귀하는 자녀에게 얼마 정도를 상속할 수 있으리라 기대하십니까?

백억	십억	억	천만	백만	십만	만원

국문초록

한국 중년 부부의 성역할태도와 결혼만족도

- 자기효과, 상대방효과, 유사성효과 -

배연지

아동가족학과

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서울대학교

본 연구는 한국의 중년 부부를 대상으로 남편과 아내의 성역할태도와 결혼만족도 간 상관관계의 자기효과, 상대방효과, 유사성효과를 확인하였다. 이 때, 남편과 아내 개인의 성역할태도 측정치 뿐 아니라 성역할태도에 대한 부부 단위의 유사성 점수를 분석모델에 포함하여, 대부분의 기존연구가 채택한 개인중심적 접근법 (individualistic approach)과 구분되는 양자적 (dyadic) 이고 커플단위적 (couple-level) 인 시각으로 연구문제에 접근하였다.

이러한 목적을 위해 본 연구는 <한국 베이비부머 패널 연구 2차년도 (2012)> 데이터와 <한국 전기노인 패널 연구 1차년도 (2012)> 데이터의 샘플 중 초혼관계에 있는 부부 1,198쌍을 변형된 자기-상대방

상호의존 모형 (a modified Actor-Partner Interdependence Model) 으로 분석하였다. 기초통계분석, 대응표본 t-test, 그리고 혼합효과회귀분석 (mixed effect regression) 은 모두 SPSS 24.0 프로그램을 통해 이루어졌다.

주요 연구결과는 다음과 같다.

첫째, 아내가 남편보다 더 평등적인 성역할태도를 보인 반면 결혼만족도는 더 낮았다.

둘째, 아내가 더 평등적인 성역할태도를 가진 경우, 아내 본인과 그 남편의 결혼 만족도는 더 낮았다.

셋째, ADS와 PSC, 두 유사성 점수 모두 아내와 남편의 결혼만족도와 통계적인 관련성이 없었다.

종합하면, 아내와 남편의 결혼만족도에 있어 부부간유사성효과는 나타나지 않았고, 아내의 성역할태도가 아내와 남편의 결혼만족도에 있어 주요 변수로 나타났다.

본 연구는 성역할태도와 결혼만족도의 관련성을 살펴본 기존 연구를 양자적인 접근법을 통해 통계적, 개념적으로 한층 더 정확한 방법으로 분석하였다는 의의가 있다. 이는 젠더화되어있는 부부의 삶을 더 정확히 이해하고 그들의 삶의 만족도를 높이는 데 기여할 중요한 학문적 기초자료가 될 수 있을 것이다.

주요어 : 중년 부부, 양자관계, 부부 간 동질성, 자기-상대방 상호의존모형 성역할태도, 결혼만족도, 자기-상대방 상호의존모형

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